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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Unanimity in the Right Place.

The progress of negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and Germany | League. As THE SUN has previously for the settlement of the Samoan question by means of a joint High Commission is a matter of public report only, not of public knowledge. Nevertheless, it is probable, as reported, that the three Powers concerned in the Berlin Treaty have now arrived at an agreement as to the principle of unanimity in the Commission, a principle for which Germany has been contending since the negotiations began.

It is proper to point out and keep mind the fact that the admission of the principle of unanimity as regards the future proceedings of this newly created Commission is a distinct and a very different thing from the admission of Germany's alleged claim that unanimous consent of the representatives of the three Powers was required by the treaty in order to validate the decisions of the Chief Justice, such, for example, as that which declared MATAAFA ineligible, and MALIETOA TANU-MAPILIX the legally elected King.

We showed on Wednesday, from the treaty itself, that there is not a line or a word in that compact warranting the pretension that any one of the three signatory Powers can at its pleasure set aside and nullify the decisions of the Supreme Court which the three Powers jointly established as the final arbiter of questions on which their separate interests might conflict. Dr. RAPPEL the former German President of the Municipal Council, and Herr Rose, the German Consul-General, have proceeded on a theory of treaty interpretation which would be a source of mirth if it had not proved a source of death to Americans and Englishmen in Samoa, and horror to the civilized world.

The requirement of unanimity in this Commission is right enough. It is in line with the treaty provision which requires common accord on the part of the three Powers in any modification or amelioration of the terms of the treaty itself. The requirement of unanimity in the Commission may or may not prevent the settlement which the Commission is intended to promote; that depends entirely upon the attitude with which Germany enters the conference, and the good faith of her professions. But we must remember that a satisfactory settlement would be no more likely, even if the Commission went to work on the majority principle instead of that of unanimous concurrence; for if Ger many can tear up a treaty which she has solemnly signed, and repudiate the decisions of a court which she has helped to establish, she certainly would not hesitate about rejecting the majority conclusions of a mere Commission in which her representative was the dissenting minority of one.

Let this important distinction between the admission of the principle of unanimity in the Commission and the admission of the preposterous claim that unanimous concurrence is essential to operations under the treaty itself, be understood by everybody who is now studying the complicated Samoan situation and hoping for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the same.

#### The County Council Elections in Ireland.

When the Irish County Councils act was passed, Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN is reported to have said : "England has given Ireland thirty-two Parliaments, and these will be made more obnoxious to the English garrison than any Irish Parliament could possibly be. Twenty-nine or thirty of them will be fortresses of Irish nationality. About the same time Mr. T. HEALY declared that he and his compatriots would make every County Council in Ireland a focus of nationalism. These predictions seem to have come near fulfilment last Saturday at the first election held under the act, about three-fourths of the Councillors chosen being representatives of the Nationalist party.

It is a tardy act of justice, the fruits of which are now beheld. The English have been as slow to recognize the equal rights of Irishmen in respect of local self-government as they have in the matter of the Parliamentary franchise. For more than a quarter of a century after WILLIAM PITT had solemnly promised that Catholic Emancipation should immediately follow the Act of Union, the Irish Catholics were forbidden to take any part in the government of the United Kingdom. Even after they were nominally emancipated, they were, for a time, debarred from exerting at the ballot box more than a tithe of the influence proportionate to their numbers by the iniquitous conditions under which the Parliamentary suffrage was then exercised in Ireland, and, indeed, throughout the United Kingdom, Some redress they obtained in 1832, for the Reform act of that year, imperfect as it was, was made applicable to their country. Ireland, on the other hand, was excluded from the benefits of the Reform act of 1868. It was not until the third Reform act and the Seats act were passed in 1884-85, by an agreement between the two great political parties, that Irishmen were placed on an equal footing with their fellow subjects in Great Britain as regards the right of voting for members of Parliament. The same reluctance to deal fairly with Irishmen was evinced in the legislation relating to local autonomy. At first, County Councils were granted only to England and Wales; subsequently the system was extended Scotland; but it was only last Saturday that a similar concession became operative in Ireland. This discrimination and this delay, which were flagrant violations of the principle proclaimed in 1801. that, henceforth, all the subjects of the United Kingdom should be treated alike, have had, naturally, the result of deepening the distrust and dislike with which Englishmen are regarded by the mass of the Irish people. The powers of local selfgovernment, which have been, at last, yielded to Irishmen, will be used by them as the widened Parliamentary suffrage has been used since 1885, to consolidate and entensify their opposition to the adminis-

Westminster. By the election which took place on Satur

day the control of local affairs, which was formerly lodged in Grand Juries and other boards dominated by the large landowners and other representatives of the so-called English garrison, has almost completely passed into the hands of the Irish peasantry. The tenants who have been fortified in the possession of their holdings by the enactment of the Three Fs, or who with the help of the Land Purchase acts have been transformed into owners of the land they till, will henceforth possess supreme authority over the levy and appropriation of taxes for local purposes within their respective counties. The practical results of this far-reaching innovation will be to make large landowners more eager than ever before to get rid of their estates, and will dispose them to favor the agrarian project which constitutes the leading feature in the programme of the United Irish pointed out, this new and powerful organization advocates the purchase by the State of the grazing lands which form about one-half of the Irish soil, and the distribution thereof among the agricultural laborers, who, thus far, have benefited scarcely at all by the legislation on behalf of Ireland. Hitherto the Irish nobility and gentry have been, in some measure, reconciled to the changed political conditions that have prevailed in Ireland since the work of reform began with the Land act of 1881, by the reflection that the adjustment of local taxation and expenditure was still left in their hands. Now that even this power has been taken from them they have scarcely anything to fight for, and it is probable that they will welome any legislation by which a fair price for their estates may be procurable.

The great victory won by the Nation alists at the County Council elections will be the more gratifying to American friends of Ireland because there was some reason o fear that the opposition to the Unionists might be divided. The conference held last week in Dublin for the purpose of uniting the Parliamentary representatives of the Nationalist party did not meet with the success that was desired. Two Parnellite members attended, but their leader, Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, held aloof, on the ground that the anti-Parnellites had failed to comply betimes with his request for a caucus at which the terms of reunion might be discussed. It can hardly be said, however, that the Dublin Conference met in vain, for an extremely conciliatory attitude was taken by Mr. John Dillor and his friends, who went so far as to offer to make one of the Parnellites the Chairman of the reunited party, and to adopt the Parnellite principle of strict abstinence from affiliation with either of the English politcal organizations. The pressure in favor of reunion is likely to be much increased by the triumph of the Nationalists at the ballot box on Saturday, for this will be generally attributed to the efforts of the United Irish League, which peremptorily demands that an end shall be put to the paralyzing discord among the Parliamentary delegates of the Nationalist party.

## The Advance Into Finland.

The Swedes are becoming seriously slarmed about the possible consequences of the abolition of the special privileges hitherto enjoyed by Finland, and the complete Russification of its Government. Through its possession of a constitution solemnly guaranteed by each succeeding Russian Emperor, including the present Czar, since it became a dependency of the Russian Crown, Finland has been semi-independent. It has been looked on by the Swedes as a kind of buffer State between themselves and Russia. Now that the Russian outposts are to be advanced to their own frontier. they contemplate the situation with anything but equanimity. Their apprehensions are increased by the aggressiveness with high Norway is pushing its claims to com piete political independence of Sweden.

Sweden may well conclude that the Russian Government has made up its mind that the time has arrived for Russia to possess on the North Sea a naval station that will not have to be kept open by ice-breakers in winter. Such a station can be found only on the Norwegian coast, and the assimilation of Finland is the first step toward the realization of that policy.

There are, however, two powers that may have other views on this subject-England and Germany. England certainly is not likely to look with satisfaction on the development within striking distance of her of a great naval place of arms from which a hostile fleet might issue to attack her shores or prey upon her commerce.

A great Russian naval arsenal on the open sea in northern Europe also could not fail to modify in a very considerable degree the relations between Germany and Russia; and, if consented to by Germany, it would be only at the price of great conessions in other directions.

That the three Scandinavian States could long retain their separate territorial and political independence with their perpetual discords and bickerings was impossible. Standing as they do in the gateway by which the whole sea-borne commerce of western Russia and a considerable portion of that of northeastern Germany pass to and from the outer world, it is essential that they keep united if they wish to avoid interference with their territorial and political rights. Their failure to unite and the prospect of their falling out among themselves therefore furnish the occasion and the excuse for the action that appears to be impending. and that may bring them more completely under the dominating influence of their more powerful neighbors.

# The Aleutian Islands.

The Government is understood to have coaling station on one of the islands of the Alcutian archipelago. The discovery of certain deposits of bituminous coal has inreased interest in this project.

Probably few people are aware of the strategic importance to us of the Alcutian Islands. It is quite certain that this importance was not fully understood when we acquired them from Russia a generation ago, and that comparatively little account was made of that feature of the bargain. The map itself is perhaps a little deceptive to the ordinary view; for the slands, stretching westward and a little southward from the mainland for hundreds of miles, and forming the boundary of Behring Sca, seem connected with the geography of the Arctic regions.

tration of Ireland by officeholders named at | ture strategy in the Pacific and of our naval | Filipinos have been killed. He gives no strength there can omit the fact that the quickest route from San Franisco to Manila lies well to the north; also that the shortest distance between those points is along a line which passes much nearer to Japan and Behring Sea than it does to the Hawaiian Islands. Strategy and commerce must take account of this; and when the fact is fully recognized we shall for the first time realize how valuable | fits which will accrue. to the future of our navy, both in peace and in war, is our possession of the Aleutian chain of islands." To this striking statement it may be added that the case is still more obvious in considering the route from Puget Sound to Manila, and in remembering that the merchant marine of Puget Sound is already most important and will increase with the growth of our

Pacific commerce. In acquiring Alaska we acquired more than we looked for. The value of the sea fisheries we fully understood, and that of the other fisheries was also known; but we never could have foreseen at that time the importance which the Yukon gold mining would assume, nor did we appreciate the strategic and commercial consequence of our possession of the Alcutian Islands which Capt. TAYLOR sets forth. Our boundary, as described by the treaty of 1867 with Russia, runs "midway between Attu and Copper Islands," and Attu, the outmost principal island of the Aleutian chain, is nearly as far distant from our mainland as the 172d meridian of east longitude, a meridian much further west than that of Hawaii.

## The Army Canteen.

The order just issued by the War Department amending the post exchange regulations fully adopts the opinion given by Attorney-General GRIGGS as to whether strong liquors can be lawfully sold at the army canteens. The recent act of Congress makes this provision:

"No officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise in any post exchange or canteen. Nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or any premis sed for military purposes I r the United States.

As a fact, the sale of strong drinks has for years been prohibited by army regulations, but beer and light wines have been allowed, men being detailed to sell them at the canteens, as these institutions bring in a good deal of money, which the troops use in various ways. The question was whether Congress had put an end also to this sale of beer and light wines.

The Attorney-General held that the very fact that the act specified that "no officer or private soldier" should sell liquors, implied that other persons might. It was like prohibiting by statute the sale of liquors to minors, the fair inference being that those not minors might buy. On the other hand, it may be said that the next clause of the act proceeds to include the "rest of mankind" in the prohibition. The Attorney-General, however, does not so interpret it. He thinks it refers to the authority formerly possessed by officers to allow persons to come upon the premises and sell intoxicating drinks to the sol diers," which authority is now abolished. Hence he concluded that the sale of intoxleating drinks could go on at the canteen provided officers and soldiers did not do the selling. The order of the War Department accordingly requires that civilians shall be appointed as bartenders, while it continue

to restrict sales to beer and light wines. We should judge from the debates, as we recall them, that some Congressmen will be rather surprised at this result. Their remarks indicate that they aimed at having no intoxicating liquor sold anywhere or by anybody on Government ground. But, as the Attorney-General says, if that was really the object, it could have been 'stated in a single sentence, declaring that no intoxicating drinks should be dealt in or sold." He will not assume that the circuitous phraseology actually adopted was eant simply to arrive at that result. Possibly Congress wanted to express its disapproval of the old practice of employing soldiers as bartenders, and also to provide in general for the total abolition of liquor selling on the Government reservations. If so, it may have got into the body of the act something better adapted to the

preamble of a resolution. At all events, the practical result is that beer and light wines will continue to be sold at the army canteens, at least for the

# The Bishop and the War.

In a sermon delivered at Wilmington on Sunday, Bishop Coleman of Delaware spoke of "the unwarrantable, merciless, and unjustifiable slaughter now going on in the Philippine Islands," and said that he "would rather be accused of lack of patriotism than by holding my [his] peace seem even to approve of the wholesale destruction of the lives of those poor people in their own homes." The Bishop was instructing a class which he had just confirmed. He will pardon us for saying that upon this subject he needs instruction himself.

Whatever loss of life has been caused or will be caused by the war in the Philippines cannot be regarded justly as the fault of the United States; but leaving that fact out of consideration, what reason is there for Bishop Coleman's accusations? It is unfortunate that anybody should have to be killed, but surely it is better that some Filipinos should be killed than that Manila should be burned and looted, and all the foreigners in it and all the natives in it objectionable to AGUINALDO be put to death Evidently Bishop COLEMAN has forgotten the programme of extermination put forth by the leader of "those poor people." Evidently he has not read of the cheerful readiness with which AGUINALDO cuts off leads. It seems to us that if the Bishop had known or thought of the foreigners, and especially of the women and children under consideration the establishment of a | whose lives would have been sacrificed to "those poor people" if the Americans had not been there to prevent murder and outrage, he would have been less severe in his denunciations of the "unwarrantable, mer-

ciless and unjustifiable slaughter. The American forces in the Philippine have acted as the policemen or the militia that suppress a riot have to act. Sharp work must be done to prevent infinitely more eruel work. Some suffering must be caused that more may be prevented. The defence of good order has been the duty of the American forces and they have done their duty. What other course could be taken by a nation with any respect for obligations which it had assumed and for its own good name? Which was better, Bishop, that a few Filipines should be killed in war or that the

thought to the greater evils that have been prevented. He forgets that under American rule in the Philippines human life will become safer than it has ever been; that in the gradual progress of American civilization, and especially of American law and

ries will be rooted out; and that a few human lives are not a high price for the bene The American lives lost do not seem to move the good Bishop. His anxiety is in regard to "those poor people" whose heads cannot be cut off at the sweet will of Agui-NALDO when the present riot is over. Agul-

justice there, many atrocities and savage-

naldism's despotie and violent rule will be exterminated in the Philippines. That is the policy of extermination which so excites the Bishop of Delaware.

#### Opening More Ports in Korea.

The Diplomatic Corps at Scoul last month requested the Korean Government o open four more ports to foreign trade. The Government has assented to the request, and Masan, Kinsan, Pingjang and Siong-iin are to be added to the five other ports in which foreign merchants and ships are permitted to do business. These nine towns are on the most considerable harbors of the east and west coasts.

From 1882, when Korea began to ope her doors to the world, up to eighteen months ago, foreign commerce was admitted only at three treaty ports. Then, in the fall of 1897, Chenampo, on the central west coast, the distributing point for the fertile rice and wheat areas and the mining districts of that region, and Mokpo, on the southwest coast, the natural port of the richest agricultural region in Korea, midway between Chemulpo and Fusan, were opened to foreign residence and trade. Six of the nine ports opened in seventeen years have, accordingly, been made available to foreign trade only within the past year and a half, a fact that illustrates the growth of foreign influence and Korea's progressive tendencies since the close of the China-Japan war.

Hitherto foreign trade has reached the closed ports only to a very limited extent through the illegal and unsatisfactory agency of small coastwise vessels, but with the facilities now granted practically all the important gateways of the peninsula are at last open to the world. Korea's foreign trade increased from \$3,000,000 in 1893 to \$11,000,000 in 1897, in which year the imports of the country amounted to \$5,000,000. Her exports as yet are mostly confined to agricultural produce sent to Japan and China, with rice, beans, and ginseng at the head of the list.

## All Tonawanda is rejoicing over the prosp of a new jail.—Albany Argus.

Thus lean-faced Envy in her loathsome cave. But Tonawanda rejoices in her fame and pities Albany. Tonawanda is the place where new parties are formed. Princeton. Buffalo and Tona wanda are three shrines of reform and thought. It Tonawanda is building i jail, it is only for the purpose of preventing the escape of thought and not, as seering Tonawandans say, for the benefit of pilgrims from Albany.

The list of actors in the performance in the Grand Central Palace to-morrow night begins with the name of George Fred Williams ends with "and WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN," This "and" is a recognized honor and an ornament of immense value in Mr. BRYAN's profession, and nearly as many wars have been waged over it as over the dollar dinner. It is conceded to Mr. BRYAN without dispute. His rank in his profession is secure. It is impossible to understand, however, why he is to have an hour and a half for his sollloguy while Grongs FRED and the other minor characters are to be restricted to ten minutes apiece. It must take a good hour and a half to stop GEORGE FRED, and in the same time Mr. BRYAN cannot get much further than Naboth's vineyard The question of time allowance for this silver company is by no means settled.

The Hon. Joe Bailey approves the Hon. GEORGE FEISHTE HOAR'S letter about the Philippines. "The ablest men in all parties." says the great Gainesville constitutionalist, "are opposed to this policy of expansion." With BILLY MASON and JOE BAILEY holding up his hands, Mr. Hoan ought to be a proud and happy man. It may turn out, however, that Mr. Batter was merely referring to himself, and that what he said was: "The ablest man in all parties opposes expansion." He means to be just, and there is no reason why should admit other anti-expensionists to his lonely eminence. From that he smiles encouragingly to Mr. Hoan.

# PORTO RICO'S PETITION.

Dr. Emanuel Zeno in Washington to Present an Appeal for Self-Governmen

Washington, April 13.-Dr. Emanuel Zeno, a prominent citizen of Ponce, has arrived in Washington to present to President McKinley the petition of the Porto Ricans for local selfgovernment. He is accompanied by Dr. Jule Henner of New York, also a native of Ponce. "The people of my country," said Dr. Zeno,

are anxious for a civil government, and while they have no complaint to make of the administration of Gen. Henry they feel that they are entitled to elvil government as soon as peace is an established fact. Gen. Henry's regime has been as satisfactory as any military government could well be. He has endeared himself to the Porto Ricans by his actions, and personally we have nothing to say against him. But it is an iniquitious system we are fighting.

"Porto Rico asks only of the President of the United States that she be given a chance to show her capacity for self-government, so that when Congress shall meet we will be in a position to say to that body: We have had a temporary civil government for some time and it has been a success. We ask you to continue it. The peotle of the island are a sober, intelligent class, and feel that they are being punished by having inflicted on them a military autocracy. They have never fought against the United States, having been since the Spanish war broke out clamoring for annexation. They think, therefore, that, if only as a reward for their course, they should be given a trial, at least a chance to show whether they are capable of self-government.

"Another thing we shall ask for is free trade with the United States. At present business is languishing in my island, Prices are high and money is scarce. With free trade we should be able to buy at the same prices as the people of the States, and we would in the States find a market for our goods. With free trade and a judicious civil government our futures is a bright one. Our goods. With free temporary civil government for some time

trade and a judicious civil government our fu-ture is a bright one. Our soil is very fertile, and there is almost nothing that cannot be grown in the island. What we need is a care-ful fastering of agriculture. Under Spanish rule and under United States military rule this has been neglected and is now in a sad state.

Our facilities are unequalled. We have a great deal of good water power that could be utilized to advantage, and in many cases the raw materials are grown right on the island There is an especially good orening, I should say, for glass factories or paper mills. In short, under a wise government. Porto liteo is bound to become a garden spot. The climate is pleasant and there are almost no drawbacks.

# Decrease in Value of Domestic Exports.

WASHINGTON, April 13. The value of the principal articles of domestic exports for the onth of March was \$58,305,427, as against \$71,500,014 for the same month last year, and But their real and practical value for us is shown in Capt. H. C. TAYLOR's recent article in the Forum, which points out their intimate relation to what he calls "the natural route across the Pacific Ocean." No comprehensive survey, he says, of our full limits of the first should be killed in war or that the United States should abandon foreigners and natives to the merey of massacre, and natives to the merey of massacre, and natives to the merey of massacre, and limits to the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the control of the nine months last year, and control of the nine months and practical value for us in previous fiscal year. The first should abandon foreigners and natives to the merey of massacre, and limits to the month of the nine months are month last year, and the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should abandon foreigners and natives to the merey of massacre, and the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The first should be killed in war or that the corresponding period of the previous fisc

#### ART NOTES.

Old and Modern Paintings at the Union Lengue Club-Minor Exhibitions.

The Union League Club's April exhibition presumably the last of the present season—is a trifle tame. It is true that there are a few good pictures, but none is of exceptional merit. neither is the average as high as usual. It is not to be wondered at that this is so. The difficulties encountered by Dr. Alfred Purdy, Mr. . B. Clarke, and incidentally by the other members of the Art Committee are easily understood. It grows harder month after month to bring together unfamiliar canvases, especially when the limitations of a very small ex hibition and the desirability of securing a harmonious ensemble are borne in mind as they should be. On this occasion the difficulties were greater than ever, for several can vases which the Art Committee had in its mind's eye had been lent to out-of-town exhtbitions Of the twenty-three pictures fourteen are by

Americans. George Inness is represented by a small coast scene, "Sunset at Etretat" (17), curious picture with good color in it, which probably suffers through the artificial light of the gallery, but a picture which even under the best circumstances could not be described as a notable example of the artist's work. A charming little landscape of very delicate and harmonious tone, by A. H. Wyant, entitled "An Old Field" (18), and a study (20), by Arthur Quartley, or the "Isle of Shoals," a large picture that belongs to the Union League Club, are the only other pictures by deceased American painters. The living men who are perhaps seen to the est advantage are Mr. L. P. Dessar, by whom there is a refined little sketch at sunset, "Sheep Crossing the Dunes" (21); Mr. E. A. Beil, whose Study of a Head " (11) possesses the quiet harmony of color that generally marks his work without the affectation that at times mars it, and Mr. J. R. Brevoort, whose "Stormy Day on a Moor" (13) is a sincere study of na ture with excellent passages of color. Mr. J. F. Weir's "East Rock, New Haven" (14) is a singularly uneven performance, but the effect of sunlight on an autumn day is well expressed. As to Mr. T. Wores's "Street Scene in Japan (12), Mr. Douglas Volk's "Song of the Pines 1), Mr. Ridgway Knight's "Holly Hocks" and the pictures by Messrs, Moran, Miller, and Van Boskeick, they are all fairly representative of the artists whose names they hear

The works by artists of other schools include a vigorous and nowerful landscape by Constade (6), a charming composition by Corot, "The Flute Player" (15), which is quite the pest of the modern pictures here, a good Cazin, "Wheat Field" (3), and some old Dutch canvases, of which the best is an interior (7), bearing the name of Pieter de Hooghe. The others are a "Portrait of a Gentleman" (10). Albert Cuyp, and a couple of indifferent tavern scenes.

The portraits of Abraham Lincoln on exhibiion at the Grolier Club are interesting rather from a historical than from an artistic standpoint. A few here and there have some merit, but the majority are poor performances, and some of the examples are positively atrocious. The object in bringing them together, how ever, was not to hold an art exhibition, and it may be added that several of the ugliest of the prints are among the most curious and interesting. Many an incident in Lincoln's life is illustrated here by crude contemporary cuts, tawdry chromos and clumsy engravlngs. There are family groups; quaint pictures of ceremonies in which Lincoln took part; symbolical prints representing him as the emancipator of slaves. There is one that shows him on his deathbed, surrounded by relatives and friends. There is another representing his meeting with George Washington in heaven. There are pictures of all sizes (one of them is just half an inch in height) and pie tures of all kinds and in all mediums; paintings, wash drawings, wood cuts, steel engravings, etchings, lithographs, photographs. The collection, in short, is a very large one, and one that will interest everybody who takes any interest in the subject. Many of the examples were lent by members of the club, but some of the more important contributions came from Major W. H. Lambert and Mr. W. C. Crane

An exhibition of water colors by Mr. Kenneth Frazier and M. Bancel La Farge is being held at Wunderlich's.

A group of drawings by Mr. Ernest Seton

Thompson is on exhibition at Keppel's. A loan exhibition of paintings will be opened

at the Reform Club to-morrow,

The American Art Association announces fine oil paintings, furniture, porcelains, art objects and relics of Byron and Napoleon, will be

sold at auction this month. A set of reproductions of Velasquez's works in the Prade are exhibited by the Berlin Photographic Company at 14 East Twenty-third street. A few copies in oil after Velasquez, by Messre, W. M. Chase and Carroll Beckwith, are also on view. The thirty-seven prints are admirable, and demonstrate the perfection which

Mr. Carle Blenner shows some of his latest portraits at Ochme's gallery.

# High Speed on French Railroads.

has been attained in process work.

Of late years a few of the French railroads, notably the Chemin de Fer du Nord, have been paying par

icular attention to their express train service, with the result that the last named now holds the leading place, running several of its crack trains at an ave age speed, including stops, of over 5\$.5 miles per

run at a speed of over 50 miles an hour, there are six, including one between Amiens and Calais Ville. miles an hour; seven between 51.1 and 51.8 miles an hour: seven between \$2.0 and 52.7 miles an hour, and five having respective speeds of 54.5, 54.8, 55.0, 56.3, and 57.7 miles an hour, including stops; the last named run is made between Paris and Amiens, 81% miles, while the average of 56.3 is maintained on a continuous run, without step, between Paris and St. Quentin, a distance of 16% miles.

What a splendfd service this is will be understood when we bear in mind the fact that the five fastest trains exceed the speed of our own Empire State Express, which is t med to run from New York to Al bany at the rate of 53.58 miles an hour, thou do not equal the Atlantic City flyer on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

# The Rush to Enlist.

From the Richmond Disputch. Reports from the various recruiting stations in the country are to the effect that the regular arms is being rapidly filled up to the number of 62,000, as permitted by act of Congress.

So long as there were volunteer regiments wishing men, the regular officers were unable to secure many calistments, but now that there is no choice left would be warriors the officers are succeeding so well that their broke may be closed very soon. Of those callsting the majority are persons who have seen service in volunteer commands and who

have become enamored of army life. It will be membered that the great majority of the volunt-ers never reached the West Indies or the Philippines only. The apirit of adventure is rife with thousands of

our young men, and most of those who culist are anxious for "foreign" service.

#### The Government of the Philippines. Mr. tigitin E. Edwards to the Independent,

In my opinion, based on knowledge acquired in a residence of over twenty years in the Philippines. there will be no necessity for keeping a large force white soldiers there. The Spaniards did not do so till their own atrocious misgovernment frightened them into augmenting the number of their European troops. Up to 1886 the only Spanish troops there were the European artillerymen who garrisoned the citadel. Why should we need more if we govern the islands decently?

In Gen. Kitchener's late brilliant campaign the bulk of his forces were Fellahin and Soudanese com-manded by a few picked British officers, not over five to a battalion. As our officers have had less experience, we need a few more, say one to a company plus the field officers. This would not be a heavy drain on West Point

HAWAIIAN SUGAR DEALS.

A Step Toward Consolidating Mant Island Plantations-Stock Excitement.

HONOLULU, April 5, via San Francisco, April 13.-E. Pollitz of San Francisco has purchased a controlling interest in the Walluku plantation on the island of Maul. He gets 3,713 shares, paying \$450 a share. Brewer & Co., who part with the control of the plantation, get a new contract of the agency for eight years. It is believed that this transaction is a step in the tions—Hawaiian. Commercial, Wailuku, Pala and Haiku—which if completed, would make it by far the largest sugar plantation in the world. The past two or three weeks have witnessed a boom and a reaction in account of the world. consolidation of all the middle Maui planta-The past two or three weeks have witnessed soom and a reaction in sugar plantation stocks. The town has been wild on the subject. Everybody who could scrape money together was buying. No less than six or seven new plantation companies were floated, the stock being over-subscribed in every instance, and in each case shares reached a premium before a dollar was paid in. The whole list of stocks showed a decided advance, ir some cases nearly a hundred per cent. Within the last few days there has been a decided reaction and all but the best established plantation stocks have come tumbling down.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pres nt position of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime is strangely inconsistent. has been intrusted with ample funds by generous donors, many of whom are now dead be used as its President himself puts it, "to turn a searchlight on the criminality of the city." To this end it employs with those funds a number of men who are said to have done some good work in the past, and who are expected to continue the work for which they are paid. But a halt has been called, and the solety has given to the public its reasons for what it calls "an attitude of strict abstention One reason is thus set forth: "It is suitable that those who have played with their civic obligations at the polls should be obliged for a reasonable time to suffer the consequences of their own civic indifference and neglect."

In other words, it is "suitable" that lawless ness, disorder and crime should go unchecked, that those misguided Republicans who were guilty of the serious sin of voting their party ticket should feel the sting of punishment, and the rest of us must necessarily take the same

ticket should feel the sting of punishment, and lashing, since, unfortunately, the innocent have to suffer with the guilty in our present imperfect social arrangement.

Now, if this "attitude of strict abstention" is right, if it is right that this nunishment should fall on the just and on the unjust, in order that the city may be ultimately blest, it is wrong to work or pray for the conversion of the city; because, if our labors are rewarded and our prayers are answered, this punishment will not be inflicted, and those who have "played with their civic obligations" will see a renovated and redeemed city instead of a city criminal and corrupt, the natural result of their wheeked conduct and the proper punishment for their sins.

There happen to be other organizations besides Dr. Parkhurst's society whose work, presumably, has to do with the prevention of crime. There are hundreds of churches here to which we look for those moral and spiritual forces which tend to convert a magdalen into a woman of purity and a thief into a candidate for Paradise. Shall we say to these other societies for the prevention of crime. "Hands off! Your work must be stopped for a reasonable time that Dr. Parkhurst's programme may be carried out, and the city become so rotten with corruption that men may see that they ought to have voted differently in a recent election?" Or shall we say to them: "Go on with your regular work, whatever may be the faults of the city administration." believing that the ends of justlee and righteousness can be promoted in some other way than by an "attitude

to have voted differently in a recent election?"

Or shall we say to them: "Go on with your regular work, whatever may be the faults of the city administration," believing that the ends of justice and righteousness can be promoted in some other way than by an "attitude of strict abstention" on the part of good elitizens, and that the Judge of all, who has said: "Vengeance is mine, I will revay," will Himself inflict a "suitable" punishment upon wicked Republicans. Perhaps in His influins wisdom He may find some way to "make the punishment fit the crime" without including in the awful penalty hundreds of thousands of innocent souls.

Another reason given by the Parkhurst society for their "attitude of strict abstention" is that "the investigation is believed to be at the instigation of those who are themselves responsible for the very situation to be investigated." Well, why not thank God if that be true? The old saying, "Those who mar ought to mend," contains a doctrine universally accepted as reasonable and right, Why complain because in this instance those whe are accused of marring have undertaken the good work of mending? Why try to discourage them or put obstacles in the path of their laudable endeavors? Did not the man who had done a mean act but who proposed a fourfold restitution receive the approval of the good Master? But a new and strange doctrine has been advanced, directly opposed to the teachings of the Bible and the dictates of common sense.

A ship has run on the rocks, presumably through the treachery or indifference of the crew. Not only should the crew receive no assistance from others, but they ought not be allowed to undo their own mischief? They ough to be discouraged in their efforts to push the ship off the reef, lest the punishment which they deserve, which will fall also on hundreds of innocent passengers, be averted. There is a society on shore formed and likerally supported to give succorand relief on just such occasions. But the edict has gone forth that no assistance shall be given

## NEWARK, April 12. The Same Old Cry; Beef! Beef!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: These glowing entiments from THE SUN of to-day find a welcome response in the breast of every true American; "Never in the history of war was there a more com-plete triumph so rapedly so used; never were results so magnificently a howed by so brief a war, with a loss of life so small, a tually and relatively—without a single inverse, a single setback on either the sea or the land, or the slightest interruption of the contin-nous succession of victories."

Yet amid all the inspiring events of the hour, the eclaims of the nations and the plaudits of our prople, and the solemn silence of the final cerementes

concluding peace, the only discordant sound is the voice of the posillanimous leader of our armies cry-ing housely at the door of the White House, "Boef" Beef ?" I am reminded of that incident parrated by Wirt in his life of Patrick Henry, who, at the close of the Revolutionary war, defended Mr. Venable, an army contractor, against the claim of one John Hook, who had sued for the recovery of the value of two steers, taken by the army commissary to appease the distress of the Continental forces.

Henry painted the condition of the American army,

exposed almost naked to the rig or of a wintry sky, depoted the surrenter of the British and realled the shorts of victory, and the ory of "Washington and Liberty," as it mang and echoed through the notes of discord are those which disturb the general. low and eitence the acclaurations of victory through the American camp," Boof, beef, beef Carsant, April 12. JAMES B. OLNEY.

# Too Much "That's Right."

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sor: I bearach you "that's right" as a term of assent, approval, acamescence and general, an tion. This mild type of contagious. Last evening, while on the elevated cars. I hear to a conformal in conversation with a lady repeat that ride, in an acquiescent sense, seventeen times within three minutes. It cancel meseventeen times within take report on distriction; something of misery her error on distriction; hence this plaint and take of was. J. R. D. NEW Yorks, April 1 !.

# High Explosives.

To the Editor of the Str. No. Referring to your editoral heated." High Explosives in Shells," can any of the readers tell me if there is any proical value in perfecting an apparatus for safel bloride of untrozen, in an ordinary rifled gun? Chemical experts will probably smale a smale sev-eral sards wide, and say impossible. But it can be done, I think.

#### To Naval Engineers, From the Landon Gulling,

We've throned the British Navy As inistress of the seas.
She meets must lead the inouched bree i in armored dark like these.
But who have pushed her further in the forefront of the very line to the correct of the corr

From "solver" to "artifleer."
From "engineer" to "chief."
They alsen plead for juster mood
And none will grant rehef.
To other's fall the victor's palm.
The glory and the cheers.
And who shall dare deny their share
To the naval engineers?

UNION COLLEGE IN DISTRESS.

City of Schenectady Refuses to Come to Its Ald-Its Urgent Need of Money.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 13. The 14-17-9 of Schenectady were startled less than a mouth ago when fold by the President of Union Cal lege, in a public meeting, that "unless more income can be had in some way the college

cannot go on.' Union College has been standing still for ten or twelve years. Money has not been coming in from graduates, and the number of undergraduates has been falling off. The college's property on Long Island was sold several onths ago, but it is understood that there were so many old debts to be paid with the noney received from the sale that the direct financial gain to the college has been comparatively small. The chief gain by the lege in this sale was an accurate knowledge of the actual condition and resources of the institution. This condition of affairs was known, of

course, to the trustees and several of the resi-

dent alumni. The result was that it was de-

cided to make an effort to render assistance to the college in this city. With this end in view a public meeting was called for March 14 in the City Hall by a committee which had been appointed to devise ways and means. There were fifty-five representative business and professional men of the city at the meeting Several plans for rendering assistance to the college were discussed, and finally it was thought the most feasible way would be to purchase, or lease in perpetuity part of the college campus known as the "College Pasture." comprising about thirty acres, for a city park, was proposed that the city pay an annual rental of \$5,000. The college has in its grounds about 170 acres, part of which is finewooded. It was thought, therefore, as the ity needed a park, and the college assistance, that it would be well to include seventy-size acres of the eastern part of the property and connect the two pieces with a driveway the "pasture" is at the western end of the college grounds), thus making a park which would be a credit to the city and at the same time give the college an income of about \$7,500 a year, This idea was killed by the purchase a few days ago of the seventy-six acres by the Edi-

son General Electric Works, to be sold in com-paratively large pieces for villas for the em-ployees of the works.

A committee was appointed at this meeting consisting of Alonzo P. Strong, County Judge; Attorney E. C. Angle and W. T. Hanson, School consisting of Alonzo P. Strong, County Julge, Attorner E. C. Angle and W. T. Hanson, School Commissioner, to confer with the local trustees on the subject. Another meeting of the committee and interested citizens was held in the City Hall on the evening of March 21 and was much more largely attended. At the time of the first meeting President A. V. V. Raymond said that the college authorities had decided to put a street through the "masture" and self the property off for building lots. This had only been decided upon after mature deliberation, for the sentiment connected with the "pasture" is strong.

At the meeting of March 21 a committee to circulate petitions for a mark was annointed. The petitions were signed by a little more than 2,200 persons. This petition was presented to the Common Council and referred by that body to a special committee. That committee gave a rublic hearing on the matter Monday evening, April 10. The hearing was fattended by a large number of the city's best known citizens.

by a large number of the city's best known citizens.

Henry W. Darling, Treasurer of the Edison General Electric Works, appealed to the committee to report favorably to the Council on the ground that the city owes its assistance to the institution which has dignified and honored the city for ten decades. Judge Strong said that the college was, for the first time in many years in a position to know its exact resources; that after cutting expenses down to a minimum by reducing the number of instructors and professors, and in every other way rossible, it had been found that there would still be an annual deficit of between \$23,000 and \$24,000. He asked the committee to report favorably on the celtition on the ground that if this \$5,000 a year could be had from the city it was probable that more money can be obtained from other sources.

abit on the setition on the ground that if this \$5.000 a year could be had from the city it was probable that more money, can be obtained from other sources.

Everett, Smith, former City Attorney, appeared for those who object to the scheme on the ground that, as the property, it sold in one lot as aere property, is worth lonly \$30,000, the annual rental of \$5,000 is excessive; that the property in question is entirely unsuited for park purposes, and that the property owners in the vicinity of the college, and the resident graduates and friends of the college should not ask the city to may an exorbitant rental for a piece of property not suited for apark simply to render assistance to the meedy institution. He suggested that if all of the 2,000 signers of the petition were as enthusiastic as it is believed they are in their effort to assist the college, the best thing for them to do will be to subscribe \$5 each and so raise \$10.000 to tide Union University over a slough of financial despond.

The matter was finally brought up at ameeting of the Common Council held on Tuesday, April 11, and was killed in committee, being reported adversely. This, therefore, means that Union College will not receive financial assistance from the city, and as the President has sublicely amounced that the college must close its doors unless its income can be increased, there is a possibility that, unless

lege must close its doors unless its income can be increased, there is a rossibility that, unless the alumni come to the rescue, this old insti-tution of learning, the "Mother of Greek Let-

#### GEN. LEE AND THE CIFIL WAR. An Incident Described by Mr. John S. Wite Denied by a Confederate.

ter Fraternities," may cease to exis-

From the Richmond Time. John S. Wise, Esq., formerly of Virginia, but now f New York, has contributed an article to the Amil number of the Atlantic Monthly, giving some of his experiences as a Confederate soldier during the last days of the Confederacy, which throws some side lights upon the character of Gen. R. E. Lee that will very greatly surprise the world. He says that in April. 1805, he was a young Leutenant of 18, and was sent by Gen. Walker with a personal letter from Mr. Davis to find out, if possible, to what direction ocu. Lee's army was retreating and to put Mr. Davis in o

communication with Gen. Lee if possible. After some hairbreadth excapes Mr. Wise reached Touching my cap as 1 rode up, 1 in paired, "Good-

Touching my cap as I rods up, I Impured, the Terman of Leer?

"Yes," he replied questly and I dismounted and explained my mission. He examined my antograph order from Mr. Davis and questioned my antograph order from Mr. Davis and questioned my choesty of the position of the enemy at Euravville and Westward, to the south of his army.

Then, with a long sigh, he said; "I hardly think it necessary to prepare written dospations in reply. They may be captured. The enemy's cavalry is already flanking us to the south and west, You seem cap allo of bearing a verbal response. You may say to Mr. Davis that, as he knows, my engined purpose was to allore to the line of the Banylle road. I have been unable to do so, and I am now endeavyring to hold the Suntisite road, as I rather in the direction of Lynchburg.

"Have you any objective point, General any place where you contemplate making a stand?" I vertured I middle.

"No," said he slowly and soily. "No, I shall have to be governed by each day's developments. Then, with a touch of resentinent and rawing his your, he added. A tow thore Sail refreshed in the will all be over, indeed, but as I have expected it will all be over, indeed, but as I have expected it will all be over, indeed, but as I have expected it will all be over, indeed, but as I have expected it would need from the first.

I was astori-heal at the frankness of this wown, to chiscon her han any thing cless the ever said at did. It revealed him as a man who had sacrificed everything to perform a sense introduction they only only opinion more than any thing cless he ever said at did. It revealed him as a man who had sacrificed everything to perform a sense introduction, the had he invent accession was unnecessary to hear include in my at a hopeless felly. Yet at the call of his state he had and its left and frame and ferture at her feet, and eaver the effective the last and dis left and frame and ferture at her feet, and eaver the effective them and the feet and the last he had and the and the last he would are Yes," he replied qu'etir, and I dismounted and

No doubt Mr. Wise is perfectly sincers in his account of this interview, but there is not a Confederate soldier alive who will not believe that his more my has served him a wretched trick. There is not a Wise dreamed this, and in the course of thirty four years has come to believe that it actually occurred above almost all carthly things, and who believes him to have been one of the greatest, if not the sery greatest, characters earth has seen, the Tones wants to enter its most earnest and solemn product against this delineation of him. It is just that character of him which his detractors in such places as Bosto and Chicago have been attempting to fix on hour ever since the war. The inference to be derived from it is that Gen. Lee never had any heart in the war, but played his part, mechanically and such to feeling at all. Now, in fact, while tien, Lee, his Gen. Early and thousands of other Virginians, was opposed to secession, set when a cossion was an Ad-complished fact and an effort was made to coers his State, he went into resistance or at with his stir is heart, and each blow that he struck was delivered

#### con amore, and with the carnest hope that it would utterly crush his adversaries. The Annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico

From a speech by Senator Clay of Gracus, "I believe that in less than ten sears suba will ask for annexation to the United States and that in less than twelve years she will be a State of our Union. I would vote in the United States Senate to anuer Cuba and Porto Rico, because it would be in the lime of expansion laid down by Jefferson."